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GENERAL

S/22987
28 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 27 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Julian Evans has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

91-28054 2595e (E)

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S/22988
28 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters, I have the honour to invite your attention to several Iraqi violations of a serious nature of the terms of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq.

1. On 11 July 1991, three Iranian forces, Changiz Veis-Allah Vand, Ne'mat Omidi, and Siamak Varvaie, who had been dispatched to check the border post at Tileh Kooh in Ghasr-e-Shirin area were kidnapped by Iraqi forces on or around the Gcs of 613-417 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin. The military Geep belonging to the Iranian forces were later observed in an area four kilometres south east of Tileh Kooh on a road constructed by Iraqi forces.

2. On 5 August 1991, 15 Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker at the Gcs of 672-244 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

3. On 5 August 1991, an Iraqi Ifa military vehicle was observed unloading material and equipment for construction of bunkers at the Gcs of 924-010 on the map of Gotbeh.

4. At 1300 hours, on 7 August 1991, 15 Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker and digging a trench at the Gcs of 594-335 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholmali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-28060 3233a (E)

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S/22989
28 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. SCPC/7/91 (4-1) dated 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him that Jordan, in compliance with the principles of international law, respects and implements the resolutions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Security Council. Accordingly, Jordan duly declared its compliance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) by which the Council imposed sanctions on Iraq. The Jordanian Government informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 August 1991 of the measures it had taken at that time to implement the resolution. Those measures included the denial of all supplies of weapons and military equipment to Iraq. Those measures are still in force with regard to the related Security Council resolutions including resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991).

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

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S/22990
28 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you as follows:

In the morning today, Wednesday, 28 August 1991, at precisely 1140 hours (local time), Iraqi regime forces violated Kuwaiti territorial waters by using two armed boats from which a group of armed men disembarked on the Kuwaiti Island of Bubiyan.

The attackers were immediately surrounded by our forces, and 43 elements, wearing civilian clothes, were taken prisoner. Interrogation of the elements taken prisoner is still going on. There are also a number of Iraqi armed men hidden behind screens on the island.

The Iraqi attackers used heavy weapons in their attack on the island and were supported by reinforcements of military boats from the Faw peninsula. Our Air Force came out and guarded the shores by striking at these reinforcements, which resulted in the total destruction of seven boats and the flight of five others.

An event of this kind and magnitude cannot be placed in the category of common recurrent border violations by the Iraqi regime, since it has become clear that it was a premeditated and planned action effected with the support of Iraqi naval forces. The event constitutes a clear confirmation of the nature of the intentions of the Iraqi regime and its aggressive practices, which are aimed at disrupting stability and challenging the will of the United Nations. Accordingly, we request you to take decisive measures to deter the Iraqi regime from such violations and to ensure that they are not repeated in the future.

I should be grateful if you would inform the members of the Security Council immediately of the contents of this letter and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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S/22991
29 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and in English, of the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the European Community and its member States at the ministerial meeting held at Brussels on 27 August 1991.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

Declaration on Yugoslavia

The European Community and its member States are dismayed at the increasing violence in Croatia. They remind those responsible for the violence of their determination never to recognize changes of frontiers which have not been brought about by peaceful means and by agreement. It is a deeply misguided policy on the part of the Serbian irregulars to try to solve the problems they expect to encounter in a new constitutional order through military means. It is even more disconcerting that it can no longer be denied that elements of the Yugoslav People's Army are lending their active support to the Serbian side. The Community and its member States call on the Federal Presidency to put an immediate end to this illegal use of the forces under its command.

The Community and its member States will never accept a policy of fait accompli. They are determined not to recognize changes of borders by force and will encourage others not to do so either.

Territorial conquests, not recognized by the international community, will never produce the kind of legitimate protection sought by all in the new Yugoslavia. Such protection can be brought about only by negotiations based on the principle of the fullest protection of the rights of all, wherever they may live in Yugoslavia.

The European Community and its member States call on Serbia to lift its objection to the extension of the activities of their monitor mission in Croatia. Recent events have shown that without a comprehensive and effective cease-fire and impartial foreign monitors the situation in Yugoslavia cannot be sufficiently stabilized to allow for productive negotiations to be held.

In view of the deteriorating situation in Yugoslavia the European Community and its member States have asked the Presidency to request the Chairman of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials to advance the additional meeting of that Committee, agreed on during its second emergency meeting on 9 August 1991, to early September.

The Community and its member States cannot stand idly by as the bloodshed in Croatia increases day by day. An agreement on the monitoring of the cease-fire and its maintenance should allow the Community and its member States to convene a peace conference and establish an arbitration procedure.

This peace conference will bring together:

- On the part of Yugoslavia, the Federal Presidency, the Federal Government and the Presidents of the Republics.

- The President of the Council, representatives of the member States and the Commission.

The arbitration procedure in the framework of this peace conference will be established as follows. The relevant authorities will submit their differences to an arbitration commission of five members chosen from the Presidents of constitutional courts existing in the Community countries. The composition of the arbitration commission will be:

- Two members appointed unanimously by the Federal Presidency.

- Three members appointed by the Community and its member States.

In the absence of agreement on the members to be appointed by the Federal Presidency, they will be designated by the three members appointed by the Community.

This arbitration commission will give its decision within two months.

In the absence by 1 September of acceptance of an agreement on the monitoring of the cease-fire and its maintenance as well as agreement on the peace conference, the Community and its member States will consider additional measures including international action. To this effect they will convene a meeting, to which they will invite the Presidents and the representatives on the Federal Presidency of the Republics which support these two steps. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Government will also be invited to this meeting.

The Presidency has sent a special envoy to Yugoslavia to clarify the Twelve's position in this regard. The member States which are members of the Security Council will bring this declaration to the attention of that body.

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S/22992
29 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 29 August 1991 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to you, concerning the situation of Kuwaiti nationals in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 29 August 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter dated 17 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I have the honour to notify you of the following information concerning the situation of Kuwaiti nationals in Iraq since the end of the Gulf War.

1. The competent Iraqi authorities repatriated to Kuwait 6,328 Kuwaitis and 5 persons not of Kuwaiti nationality under the supervision of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) during the period from 4 March to the present.

2. The ICRC delegation registered 3,400 Kuwaitis comprising 606 families who were in Iraq in addition to 159 individuals.

3. The Kuwaiti side agreed to the repatriation of 170 of the Kuwaitis referred to in paragraph 2 above. The Kuwaiti side is now attempting to delude Arab and international public opinion into believing that Iraq is concealing large numbers of Kuwaitis.

4. The Kuwaiti authorities are constantly endeavouring to impede the return of Kuwaitis to Kuwait on the pretext that verification procedures have not been completed. They have made a number of errors as testified by ICRC, the most recent of which was on 13 July when it had been decided to hand over a group of Kuwaitis but the Kuwaiti representative did not come to the Ar'ar area in Saudi Arabia to receive them. The handing over operation was postponed until 14 July, the ICRC delegation having confirmed that it had informed the Kuwaiti side of the time of the handing over.

We believe that the delay in the repatriation of the Kuwaitis who are still in Iraq, of which ICRC is aware, was directly caused by the Kuwaiti authorities who bear full responsibility for it.

Iraq is cooperating fully on this matter with ICRC and once again affirms its readiness to hand over all Kuwaitis who are in Iraq to the Kuwaiti side through ICRC. I should like the Secretary-General to exert pressure on the Kuwaiti side to receive them and not to exploit this matter for dishonourable publicity purposes.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN

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S/22993
29 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the allegations by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations of 28 August 1991, contained in Security Council document S/22290, concerning claims of infiltration on Bubiyan Island by Iraqi military personnel.

I should like to make it clear that the content of the statement by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait is a fabrication without any foundation whatever and that Iraq is bound by the resolutions of the Security Council. These allegations put forward by the Kuwaiti authorities are no more than malicious expedients intended to perpetuate the blockade of Iraq, to secure a stranglehold on its people and to create confusion as to Iraq's full compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council.

I also wish to make it clear that there are international observers between the two countries who are in a position to determine the facts precisely. The Iraqi Government is prepared to cooperate with any commission of inquiry that may be set up by the Security Council to establish the facts and expose the lies put about by the Government of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-28215 2560f (E)

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S/22994
30 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/7/91 (4-1), dated 3 July 1991, wishes to state that the Ukrainian SSR has been fully observing the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, particularly resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991), relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

91-28261 2838b (E)

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S/22995
30 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note No. SCPC/7/91(4-1) dated 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Philippines implements the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, particularly resolutions 687 (1991) and 700 (1991).

91-28337 2586h (E)

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S/22996
3 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. On 28/29 August 1991, United States aircraft continued to violate our airspace, carrying out a total of six sorties (two two-aircraft formations and two solo sorties), for purposes of observation and provocation.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Mosul, Arbil, Amadiyah and Dohuk. The aircraft flew at medium altitude at speeds of 650 to 800 kilometres per hour.

II

1. On 29/30 August 1991, United States aircraft carried out a total of 23 sorties in Iraqi airspace (11 two-aircraft formations and one solo sortie). The aircraft flew at speeds of 660 to 850 kilometres per hour, at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 8,000 metres. Air activity was concentrated over Amadiyah, Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk and Zakho, for purposes of observation and provocation.

2. At 11.12 a.m. on 30 August 1991, one two-aircraft formation flying at 720 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 2,000 metres flew south of the 36th parallel over the al-Kuwayr area. Likewise, at 12.10 p.m., one two-aircraft formation flying at 720 kilometres per hour flew south of the 36th parallel over the Qush Tibbeh area.

III

1. On 30/31 August 1991, United States aircraft carried out a total of 15 sorties in Iraqi airspace (five two-aircraft formations and five solo sorties). The aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour, at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 20,000 metres.

2. Air activity was concentrated over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Tall'Afar and Amadiyah, for purposes of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/22997
3 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters regarding Kuwaiti violations of the provisions of the Iraq-Kuwait cease-fire, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On Thursday, 15 August 1991, Kuwaiti aircraft violated Iraqi airspace at the times indicated below:

(a) At 10.06 a.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour violated Iraqi airspace in the Safwan area, penetrating 35 kilometres in the direction of Basra;

(b) At 12.55 p.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 10 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace to the east of Safwan;

(c) At 1.45 p.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 5 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace in the Safwan area, travelling parallel to the border as far as Bubiyan Island;

(d) At 2.06 p.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 5 to 10 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace to the west of Safwan. It then disappeared, only to reappear to the south of Al-Chaiba, 35 kilometres inside Iraqi territory.

2. On Saturday, 17 August 1991, Kuwaiti aircraft violated Iraqi airspace at the times indicated below:

(a) At 11.41 a.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 70 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace in the Safwan area;

(b) At 1.14 p.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 30 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace in the region west of Safwan.

3. On Sunday, 18 August 1991, Kuwaiti aircraft violated Iraqi airspace at the times indicated below:

(a) At 8.50 a.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 35 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace in the Safwan area;

(b) At 1.28 p.m., an aircraft flying at 600 kilometres per hour penetrated 15 kilometres inside Iraqi airspace in the region to the north-east of Bubiyan.

4. On 29/30 August 1991, Kuwaiti aircraft carried out three sorties in the course of which they crossed our international frontiers, flying 5 to 12 kilometres inside the Khadar al-Mahy region.

5. At 4.02 p.m. on 31 August 1991, one two-aircraft formation flying at 720 kilometres per hour violated Iraqi airspace, penetrating 35 kilometres inside the Khadar al-Mahy area, before disappearing at 4.06 p.m.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/22998
3 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, dated 28 August 1991, concerning Security Council resolution 707 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 August 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 707 (1991).

The Government of Iraq considers that this resolution is unwarranted and that, like many of the other resolutions of the Council, it was adopted for motives based on the desire of a number of influential parties in the Security Council to harm Iraq and to contrive yet more pretexts for the non-implementation of the particular provisions of the Security Council resolutions from which Iraq may benefit by a lifting or mitigation of the unjust economic embargo imposed upon it. Iraq has fulfilled all of its obligations under the terms of resolution 687 (1991) in the manner requested by the inspection teams in general and the nuclear inspection teams in particular. It has done so by declaring all aspects of the Iraqi nuclear programme, whether in letters addressed to you or in those exchanged by the Chief of the Iraqi team and the Chiefs of the inspection teams that have visited Iraq. This has also been done in the seminars held, by answering all questions asked, and in the direct meetings held with those responsible for the nuclear programme and with research workers. This demonstrates the full cooperation that has been shown by the Iraqi authorities concerned.

For greater precision, we should like to state our view with regard to the provisions of the operative paragraphs of the Security Council resolution in question.

1. With regard to paragraphs 1 and 2, in which Iraq is condemned twice in the same resolution, it must be said that Iraq has adhered to all of its undertakings under the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). It has, moreover, complied with the safeguards agreement concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It has done so by means of the full disclosure of all aspects of the Iraqi nuclear programme and the measures it has taken on remedial action in implementation of the resolution adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors on 18 July 1991. We should like once more to ask the question we have addressed to IAEA on more than one occasion: what more is now required of us, after all the measures we have taken and all the information we have provided, so that Iraq may meet all of its obligations under the terms of the resolution?

2. With regard to paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 707 (1991), Iraq has already provided full, final and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes. There are no programmes of this type, of any kind whatever, that Iraq has not declared.

3. Since 28 June 1991, the inspection teams have noted no obstacle to their work in gaining access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect, as demanded in

paragraph 3 (ii). We should like, in this connection, to refer to the recent reports of the inspection teams, including that of the third nuclear inspection team contained in document GOV/INF/621 of 2 August 1991, in which reference is made to the full cooperation provided by the Iraqi side. We should like to ask once again: what site is there that a team has not been permitted to enter and inspect?

4. With regard to paragraph 3 (iii), the Government of Iraq took the decision, as of 28 June 1991, to cease any movement or destruction of any material or equipment relating to Security Council resolution 687 (1991). With the arrival of the third nuclear inspection team, agreement was reached by the Chief of the team and his Iraqi counterpart on the movement of certain equipment, after it had been seen by the team, to an appropriate location so as to facilitate future monitoring and inspection by the inspection teams. Certain of these measures were taken under the supervision of members of the third team, and the fourth team once again verified them. Agreement was also reached with the Chief of the fourth team on the continued movement and assembly of those materials and equipment that the team had seen and recorded to the collection sites on which the two parties had agreed for the purpose of facilitating future inspections.

5. Paragraph 3 (iv) refers to the concomitants of an issue which has become part of the past and which was over and done with even before the arrival of the third nuclear inspection team in the first week of July 1991. The third team examined all items and, together with the Iraqi side, undertook its removal to the locations agreed on. We therefore wish to ask what items are still outside the supervision of the inspection teams and to what were they denied access.

We should be very grateful if you or the Special Committee would kindly inform us about such items as are referred to in paragraph 3 (iv). Since there were no such items, we wonder what were the grounds for including this paragraph in the resolution.

6. With regard to paragraph 3 (v), Iraq has already given its opinion concerning aircraft flights. Although Iraq has no objections to that in principle, all that Iraq wishes to make clear, for its part, is that there are issues relating to administration, communications and logistics that must be taken into consideration in order to guarantee the safety of the aircraft and their crews and passengers and that Iraq is most concerned about that and hopes that the issue will be resolved by agreement and cooperation with the competent Iraqi authorities, in order to safeguard the security and safety of all.

7. With regard to the halting of all nuclear activities of any kind, as referred to in paragraph 3 (vi), although this goes beyond the measures set forth in resolution 687 (1991), from the scientific and the practical viewpoints there is no longer any nuclear activity, even in the most elementary sense, following the comprehensive destruction of Iraqi nuclear locations - reactors, laboratories, materials and other. This is referred to

also in the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I wish to point out that all the requirements of privileges and immunities and travel facilities of the inspection teams and medical care for them, referred to in paragraphs 3 (vii) and 3 (viii), have been made available in full and to the furthest extent possible in the light of the economic embargo imposed on Iraq. The recent reports of the inspection teams are the best testimony to that.

8. With regard to paragraph 5, Iraq reaffirms its full commitment to its international undertakings, including the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The preambular and operative paragraphs of resolution 707 (1991) are based on the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), but it deliberately overlooks the rights of Iraq set forth in resolution 687 (1991). In this connection, we wish to inquire what is requested of Iraq, in order that it may show even greater good will in demonstrating its compliance with Security Council resolutions.

We wish also to ask how long the Security Council will disregard the rights of Iraq laid down in Security Council resolutions and when the iniquitous economic embargo imposed on its people will be lifted.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq
Baghdad, 28 August 1991

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A/46/407
S/22999
3 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 20 of the provisional agenda*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 September 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit to you applications from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for membership in the United Nations (see annexes I-III).

Those three States intend to undertake intensive consultations with a view to being admitted to the United Nations at an early date, so as to be able to participate in the work of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

We should be grateful if you would have the three applications for membership and this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 20 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

* A/46/150.

ANNEX I

Letter dated 30 August 1991 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in my capacity as Chairman of the Supreme Council, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Estonia herewith applies for membership in the United Nations.

I would be grateful if you would place the present application before the Security Council at the earliest opportunity.

A declaration made in pursuance of rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Estonia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Estonia and in my capacity as Chairman of the Supreme Council, to declare that the Republic of Estonia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Arnold RÜÜTEL
Chairman of the Supreme Council
Republic of Estonia

ANNEX II

Letter dated 30 August 1991 from the Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Latvia, having enjoyed statehood and participated as a full-fledged member in the activities of international organizations until the Second World War, and taking into consideration the declarations of 4 May 1990 and 21 August 1991 by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, which restored the sovereign power of the State of Latvia, which was abolished by foreign forces in 1940, is now once again an independent State.

The Republic of Latvia is fully executing government control in all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Permit me, in accordance with the 4 May 1990, and 21 August 1991 declarations of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia, to request the participation of the Republic of Latvia as an equal member of the world community of nations. Please regard the present letter as a formal application for membership by the Republic of Latvia to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Believing that our request will be favourably received, the Republic of Latvia formally assumes the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, which it is able and willing to carry out.

The Republic of Latvia would be very grateful for debate concerning the present request to be given precedence and for the opportunity for a delegation from the Republic of Latvia to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) Dainis ĪVĀNS
Vice-Chairman
Supreme Council
Republic of Latvia

ANNEX III

Letter dated 29 August 1991 from the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania addressed to the Secretary-General

The Republic of Lithuania, having a centuries-long history of statehood, participated in the activities of international organizations until the Second World War as a full-fledged member. The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, by the declaration of 11 March 1991, restored the execution of sovereign power of the State of Lithuania, abolished by foreign forces in 1940, and is once again an independent State.

The Republic of Lithuania is fully executing governing control over all its territory and is pursuing peaceful policies in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Permit me, in accordance with the 11 February 1991 Declaration of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania on the Participation of the Republic of Lithuania as an Equal Member of the World Community of Nations, by the present letter to submit a request for the admission of the Republic of Lithuania into the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Believing that our request will be favourably received, the Republic of Lithuania formally assumes the obligations of the Charter of the United Nations, which it is able and willing to carry out.

The Republic of Lithuania would be very grateful for debate concerning the present request to be given precedence and for the opportunity for a delegation from the Republic of Lithuania to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) Vytautas LANDSBERGIS

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

1. The present further interim report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) contains a summary of events since my last report dated 12 June 1991 (S/22692).

2. UNIKOM continued to monitor the demilitarized zone (DMZ) established by the Security Council. This was generally respected and the number of violations decreased. The following violations of the DMZ were recorded:

(a) UNIKOM observed a number of minor incursions by armed and unarmed military personnel. The Iraqi forces accounted for 6, and the Kuwaiti and allied forces for 36 such incursions;

(b) UNIKOM observed 10 violations by Iraqi police and 5 by Kuwaiti police of the limitation on the arms that they are permitted to carry in the DMZ. As previously reported (S/22692, para. 9), both Iraq and Kuwait have agreed to limit such armaments to sidearms only;

(c) UNIKOM observed 36 violations of the DMZ by military aircraft of the type used by the forces allied with Kuwait.

3. UNIKOM raised the violations of the DMZ with the party concerned, usually in writing, with a view to having action taken to prevent a recurrence. Both Iraq and Kuwait gave repeated assurances to this effect and, in UNIKOM's judgement, they continued to extend their cooperation to the Mission.

4. Both sides indicated misgivings about the limitation on the armament of the police. They pointed out that that made it difficult for the police to deal effectively with smugglers or others who were better armed. While acknowledging that difficulty, UNIKOM nevertheless considered it necessary to maintain the limitation for the time being in order to reduce the potential for serious incidents.

5. UNIKOM received eight written complaints from Iraq and six from Kuwait. It investigated those complaints and was able in 11 cases to establish the facts through its own observations and informed the complaining party accordingly.

6. One of the purposes of UNIKOM is to deter violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait through its presence in and surveillance of the DMZ. Pending demarcation of that boundary by the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission established under paragraph 3 of resolution 687 (1991) and in order to avoid friction and incidents, UNIKOM has established the principle that Iraqi and Kuwaiti officials, including police, should maintain a reasonable distance of about 1,000 metres from the boundary line shown on UNIKOM maps. UNIKOM is using a British map, which it has given to both sides for reference. They have agreed to work with it as a practical arrangement to facilitate UNIKOM's task and without prejudice to their positions concerning the boundary.

7. During the reporting period, Iraq deployed 4 border police centres and 10 border police posts in the DMZ. Five of the posts are on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary line shown on UNIKOM's map; 2 are closer to it than 1,000 metres, on the Iraqi side. UNIKOM made lengthy and intensive efforts to have Iraq move the seven posts further back. However, the Iraqi authorities maintained that those posts had been in place before 2 August 1990 and that pulling them back would prejudice Iraq's position regarding the demarcation of the border. Once the demarcation had taken place, Iraq would comply with the "reasonable distance" principle.

8. Apart from a border post on the main road south of Safwan, Kuwait has deployed only one police post, in the southern sector. The Kuwaiti authorities maintained contact with UNIKOM regarding the deployment of additional posts and reiterated their willingness to comply with the "reasonable distance" principle, if the Iraqi authorities did so too.

9. UNIKOM recorded the following shooting incidents involving Iraqi and Kuwaiti military and police personnel:

(a) On 28 July 1991, three Kuwaiti soldiers in uniform fired a light machine-gun from a military vehicle at an Iraqi police centre in the central sector. The vehicle left when a UNIKOM patrol appeared. The Iraqis did not return fire and there were no casualties;

(b) On 31 July 1991, a Kuwaiti police patrol reported to UNIKOM observers that its vehicle was stuck in the sand about 1 kilometre north-east of an Iraqi police post. The UNIKOM observers found that the vehicle carried two rifles, hand grenades and ammunition. Iraqi police, who had approached the vehicle, claimed that the Kuwaiti personnel had fired at them;

(c) On 14 August 1991, an incident developed between Iraqi personnel stationed at a police post in the southern sector and a convoy of Kuwaiti police and senior officials accompanied by UNIKOM observers on a joint reconnaissance of proposed police posts. This incident was the subject of a communication from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council (S/22950). A UNIKOM team investigated the incident and questioned persons involved on both sides. The Iraqi policemen claimed that the incident began when their post came under fire from the Kuwaiti convoy.

The UNIKOM observers accompanying the convoy, which was stretched out over a long distance, were at its very end and did not notice any firing. The investigating team was unable to confirm that the Iraqi post had been fired upon. It was also unable to establish which side opened fire in an exchange that took place when two of the Kuwaiti vehicles became bogged down in the sand, were left behind and were then approached by a group of 12 to 15 Iraqi policemen. The firing at that location was heard by the personnel of UNIKOM observation post No. S6. There were no casualties and the Kuwaiti policemen were able to depart in one vehicle. UNIKOM observers came to the spot and informed the Iraqi policemen that they were on Kuwaiti territory and should return to Iraqi territory. The Iraqis initially rejected this and attempted to take possession of the remaining Kuwaiti vehicle, but they withdrew upon the arrival of a UNIKOM patrol and helicopter. The disabled vehicle was returned to the Kuwaiti authorities. The UNIKOM team was not able to establish who initiated the exchange of fire. However, UNIKOM has protested to the Iraqi authorities the violation of Kuwaiti territory and of the limitation on the arms to be carried in the DMZ.

10. The maintenance of law and order, notably the enforcement of laws regulating the movement of persons and goods across the border, is the responsibility of the government authorities concerned. However, as a result of illegal movement across the border, some tension has arisen during the reporting period, which has been of concern to UNIKOM.

11. One source of tension and the site of several shooting incidents was an illegal market, which was held in the southern sector of the DMZ. It is known by UNIKOM as the "sheep market", although alcohol and arms are traded as well as livestock. When UNIKOM first discovered the market in May it was located in Iraq. Following a shooting incident on 27 June, in which three Iraqi policemen were fatally injured, the market ceased for two weeks, after which it reappeared in a new location closer to the border. In mid-August, it moved to the Kuwaiti side of the DMZ. UNIKOM has reported its observations to the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait and both have taken measures to curb access to the market.

12. In a new development since the beginning of August, UNIKOM observed on several occasions groups of Iraqis, apparently civilians, collecting weapons, ammunition and other battlefield items on the Kuwaiti side of the DMZ. In addition, UNIKOM was informed by the Kuwaiti authorities that a number of such persons were arrested well inside Kuwaiti territory. UNIKOM raised the matter with the Iraqi authorities, who denied any involvement by Iraqi officials or soldiers but could not exclude the possibility that civilians had crossed the border. The Iraqi authorities explained that they had offered a financial reward to their citizens for the delivery of ammunition and other military items that were still scattered throughout large areas and posed a danger to the population. The Iraqi authorities undertook to do what they could to curb crossings into Kuwait. For their part, the Kuwaiti authorities informed UNIKOM that they had arranged to have the southern sector cleared of military items and were considering a similar project for the islands of Bubiyan and Failaka.

13. In the afternoon of 28 August 1991, UNIKOM was informed by a Kuwaiti army liaison officer that there had been an incident involving firing between Iraqi and Kuwaiti personnel on, and in the vicinity of, the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan, outside the DMZ. The incident has been the subject of communications addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (S/22990) and by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq (S/22993).

14. UNIKOM has carried out an investigation, in the course of which Bubiyan Island was visited and some of the Kuwaiti military personnel directly involved, as well as some of the Iraqis taken into custody during the incident, were questioned by the investigating team. The UNIKOM team also visited the Al Faw peninsula in Iraq. The following is a summary of its findings:

(a) In the afternoon of 28 August 1991, a Kuwaiti Coast Guard detachment comprising 4 boats took custody of 11 Iraqi fishing boats and 1 speedboat in the waters off Bubiyan Island and of their crews, 45 persons in all. No one was taken from Bubiyan, and UNIKOM received no further information regarding earlier reports that some Iraqis had hidden on Bubiyan;

(b) According to its commander, the Kuwaiti detachment came under small arms fire from Ras al Qaid and Ras al Barshah on Bubiyan. The UNIKOM team was not able to find evidence of firing at those locations. There were no injuries and none of the vessels showed signs of having been hit;

(c) The crew of the speedboat and at least some of the crews of the fishing boats had collected ammunition and other items (e.g. military-style blankets) on Bubiyan. They stated that they had done so for financial gain. UNIKOM has had independent reports of trading in ammunition in southern Iraq. The UNIKOM team did not find, nor was it shown, evidence that there had been weapons on the Iraqi boats;

(d) A senior Kuwaiti army liaison officer stated that, during the incident on 28 August, 12 Iraqi navy speedboats left the Al Faw jetty to come to the assistance of the Iraqi boats off Bubiyan. The jetty mentioned by the Kuwaiti officer is the only marine facility that UNIKOM has observed on the southern shore of the Al Faw peninsula. It offers no protection and can be used only by small craft, which are grounded at low tide. The jetty is about 13 kilometres from UNIKOM observation post No. 6 and is visited by daily patrols from there. Those patrols have not, so far, observed any naval presence. Similarly, the UNIKOM personnel observing the access to the Khowr Abd Allah south of Umm Qasr had not observed any movement of Iraqi vessels;

(e) The UNIKOM team interviewed Kuwaiti airforce pilots, who stated that on the day of the incident, at 1710 hours local time and after the Coast Guard detachment had left the area with the captured vessels, they had engaged and sunk seven boats off Bubiyan. They did not know from where those boats had come. The UNIKOM team saw from the air the wrecks of two boats in the

vicinity of Ras al Qayd but was not able to establish their identity or when they had been sunk.

15. Major-General Greindl and his staff are conscious of the implications of the incidents described in this report. They will continue to maintain a high level of vigilance in the performance of the tasks entrusted to them by the Security Council.